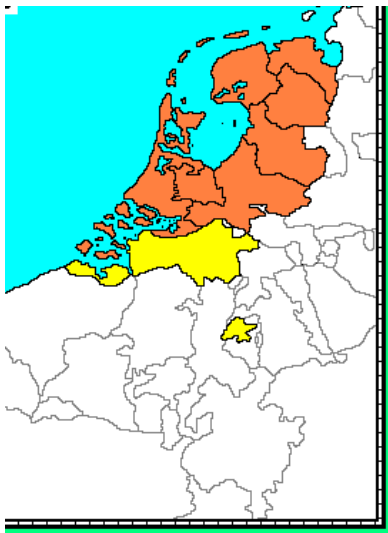
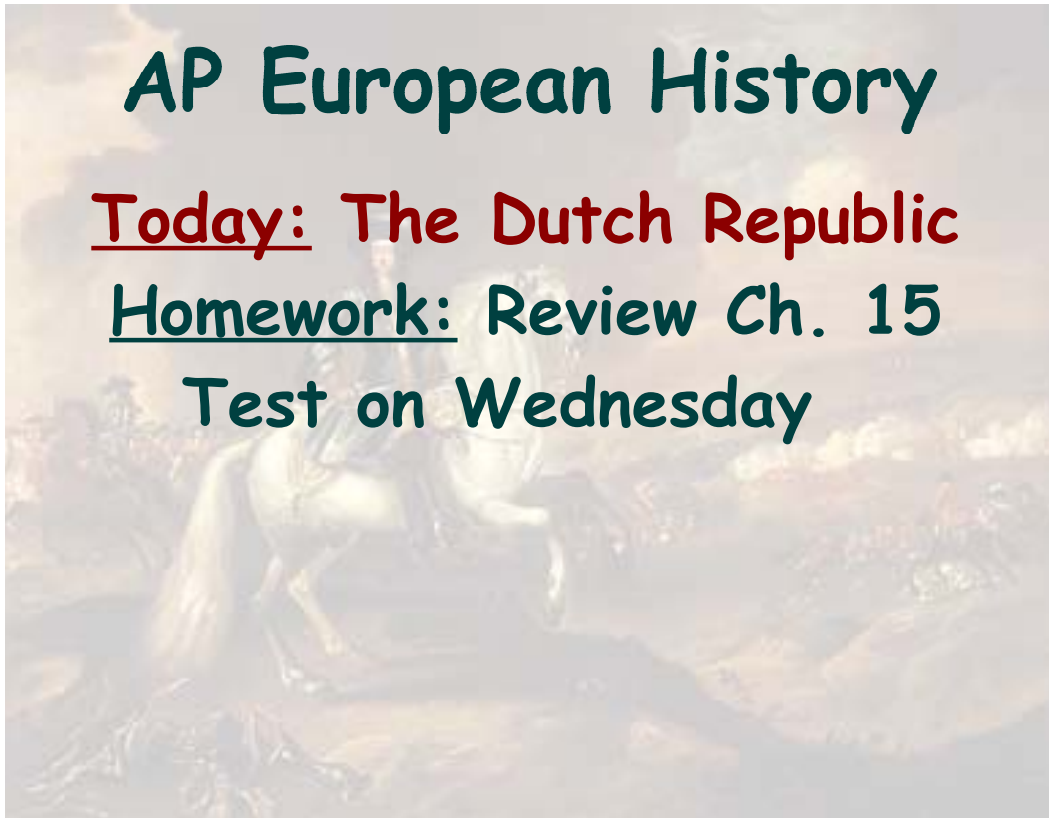


AP European History

Today: The Dutch Republic

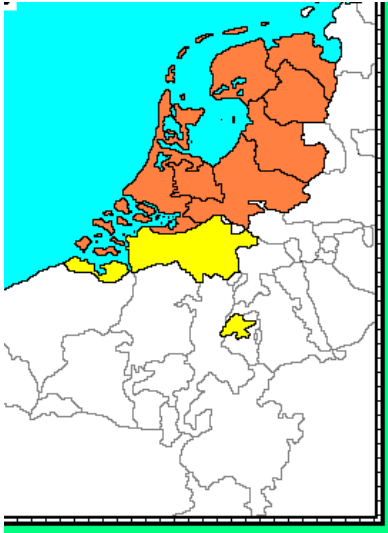
Homework: Review Ch. 15

Test on Wednesday



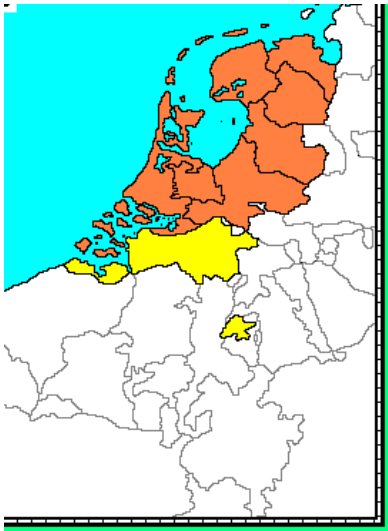
17th c. Dutch Republic

- * Seven provinces (the Netherlands) were governed by assemblies of wealthy merchants (Estates)
- * States General - a federal assembly ran foreign policy, appointed a rep (stadholder) in each province.



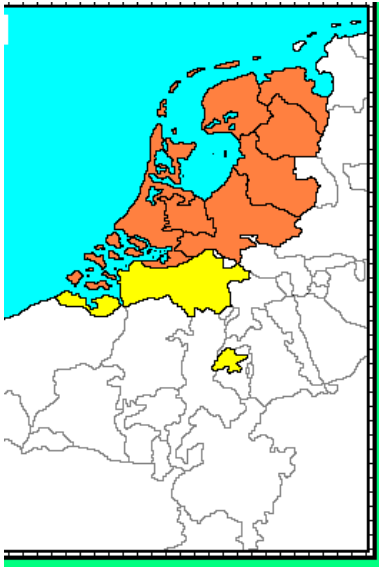
17th c. Dutch Republic

What was life
like in the Dutch
Republic? Why?



17th c. Dutch Republic

Why were the
Dutch
so prosperous?



17th c. Dutch Republic

- * Calvinism
- * Commercially successful with more than half ships in Europe & highest standard of living in Europe
- * Practiced religious toleration

The government of the United Provinces was decentralized. Each province controlled its own internal affairs. Within each province the towns were also largely self-governing. Only foreign policy, the army and some religious matters were controlled by the provinces jointly.



Amsterdam was the richest town in Holland and played a dominant role in the State.

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Each province also appointed a stadholder - a lieutenant to supervise public order and justice. Most came from the House of Orange.

The States-General met four times a year and was the institution to which each province sent its representatives to decide on common policy. Each province had to consent if the States General's decision was to bind it.



Dutch religious tolerance attracted skilled workers, many of whom came to work in the *new draperies* - light cloths that increasingly replaced expensive high-quality woolen cloth.



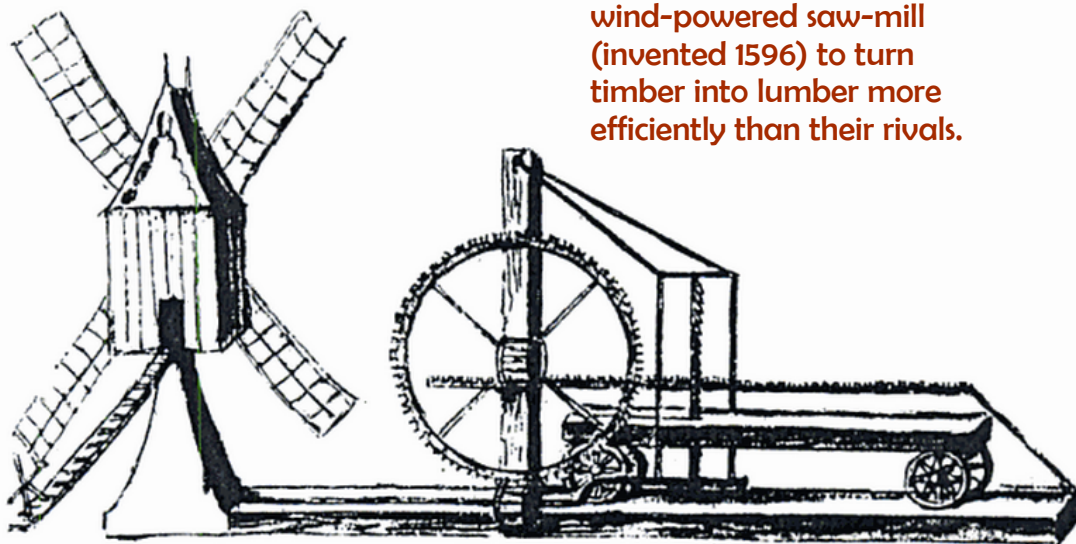


The dikes were earthen walls, sometimes reinforced with wood, and covered with grass. The "polder mills" were used to pump surplus water from low lying fields. Maintenance of these extensive systems required community effort and helped the Dutch become the best hydraulic engineers of the day.



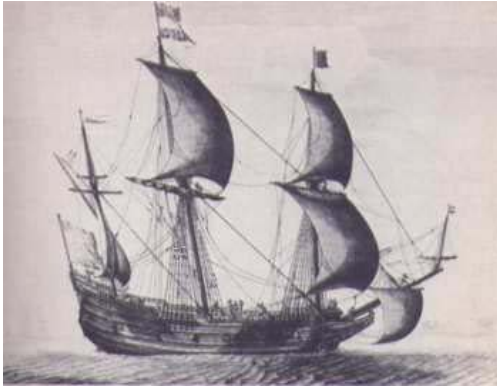
Windpower for industry

167



The Dutch exploited the the wind-powered saw-mill (invented 1596) to turn timber into lumber more efficiently than their rivals.

Figure 73. The drawing in the first patent of Cornelis Corneliszoon for a sawmill (1593).



The Dutch fluyts could carry more freight with less crew, and so their rates were two-thirds or half those of England (the closest rival). Only in the long-haul trade to the East Indies and the New World (where the large, unarmed fluyt could not be used) could the English carriers compete.

The Agricultural Revolution would begin in the Netherlands as the dense population led to a need for more efficient farming methods of food production.



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John Locke (whose political theories greatly influenced the makers of the American Revolution) took refuge in Holland when persecuted by James II and published his Letter on Toleration there (1689). The combination of high salaries and toleration enabled Dutch universities (especially Leiden) to attract the cream of European intellectuals.

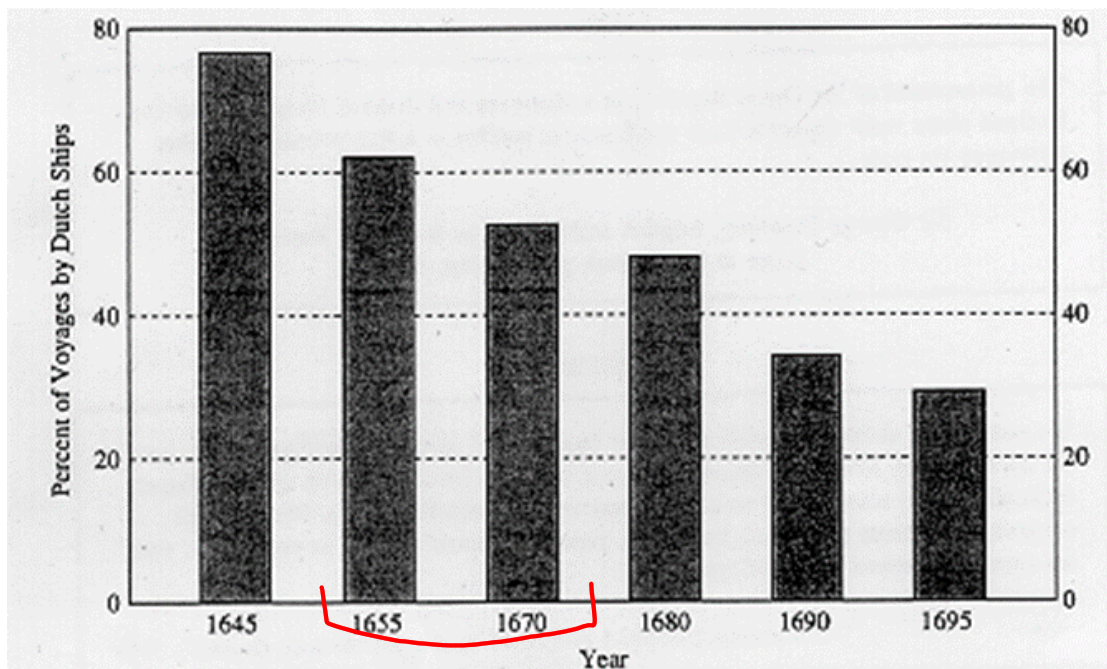


The Netherlands was the center of European publishing. Vast numbers of new reports and pamphlets were printed for the domestic market. Amsterdam had 273 separate publishers in the late seventeenth century.



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A system of civic poor relief and charitable institutions was the envy of Europe. The old, the insane, the sick, disabled, and orphans were all supported and put to useful work wherever possible.



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| Document 3 | |
|---|-------------|
| ESTIMATED LOSSES TO MERCHANT SHIPPING IN THE THREE ANGLO-DUTCH WARS, 1652-1674 | |
| Dutch Ships Seized by the English | 2,000-2,700 |
| English Ships Seized by the Dutch | 500 |

| |
|---|
| Doc 4 - Sir George Downing, English ambassador to the Dutch Republic, letter to the English government, 1664 |
| The government of the Dutch Republic is a shattered and divided thing; the province Holland alone must expect to bear the financial burden in a war because the other provinces are poor. |

| |
|--|
| Doc. 8 Konrad Van Beuningen, Dutch ambassador to England, letter to the government of the Dutch Republic, 1672 |
| England's interest consists in continuing or encouraging war between the Dutch Republic and France. Either these Dutch lands will become permanently a theater of war or they will be overwhelmed or flooded, in either case ruining our commerce. |
| Document 9 |
| The Dutch Republic, government report, 1674 |
| Differences arose with regard to the election of a military commander to lead the troops. Toward the end of 1671, the mutual distrust among the Dutch provinces hindered deliberations on how to oppose the violent attacks of Louis XIV. |

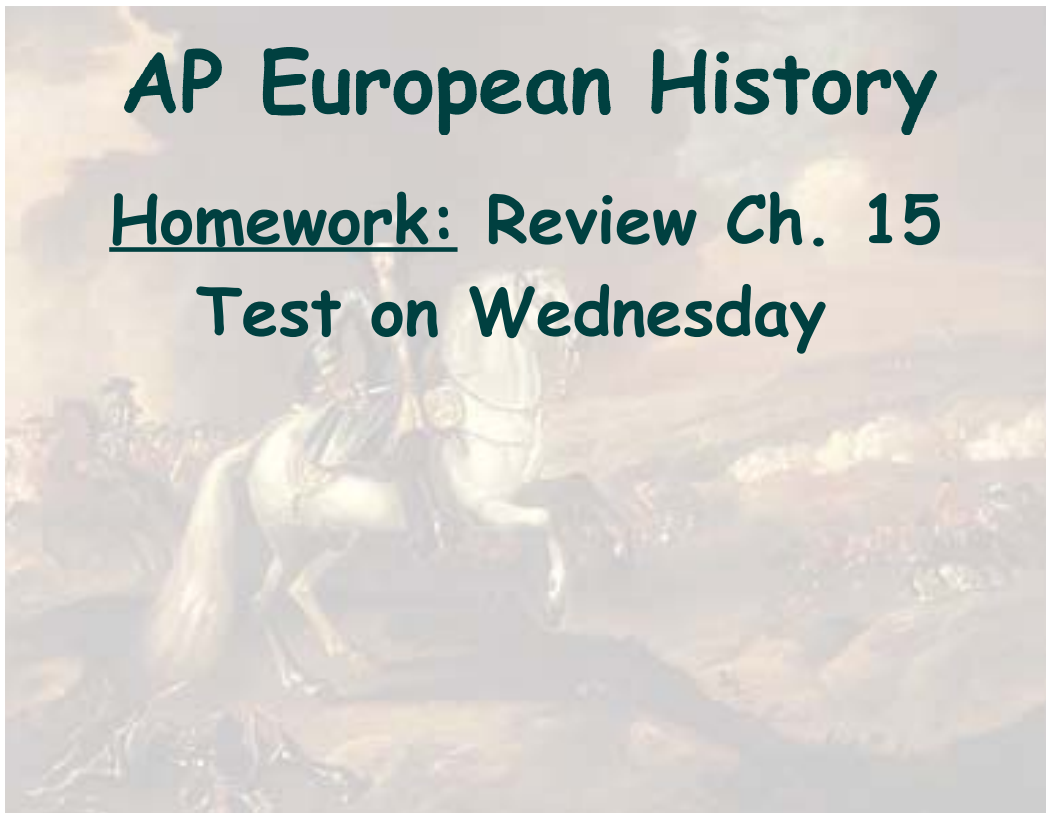
| Security | Unity | Prosperity |
|----------|-------|------------|
| | | |

1996 DBQ - Dutch Republic

AP European History

Homework: Review Ch. 15

Test on Wednesday



AP European History

Entrance task: In what ways did baroque art & architecture reflect the Age of Absolutism

Today: Baroque art & architecture

Homework: Review Ch. 15

Test tomorrow

| Description | Why it came about | Examples of how it was used |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Emotional, exuberant art that aimed to appeal to the senses and touch the souls and rekindle the faith of churchgoers while proclaiming the power and confidence of the reformed Catholic Church.</i> | <i>Rome and the revitalized Catholic Church spurred the development as a way to glorify God, inspired churchgoers,</i> | <i>Interior of churches – lavish, wildly active decorations, religious emotionalism Paintings – glorified monarchs Music – created tension, emotion, etc. (Bach) Royal palaces</i> |

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Russia



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Prussia



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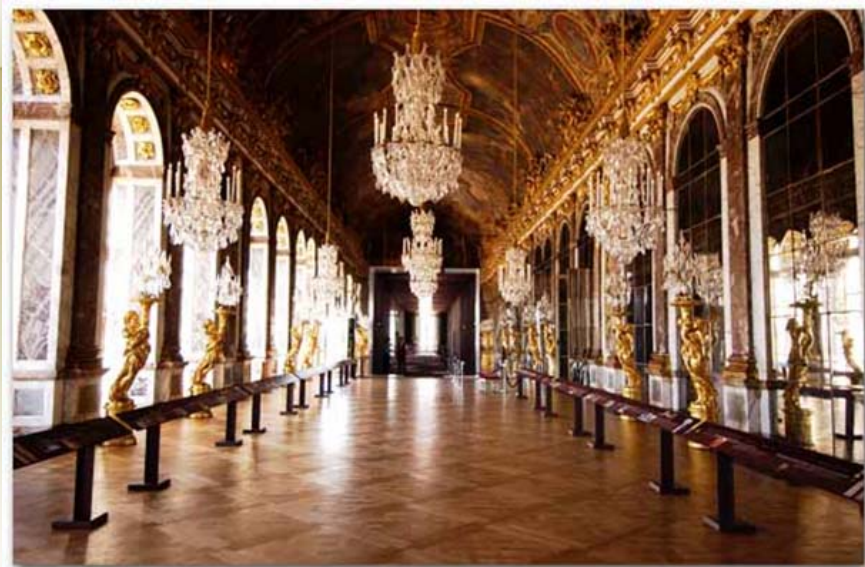


Peter Paul
Rubens
*Daniel in the
Lions' Den*



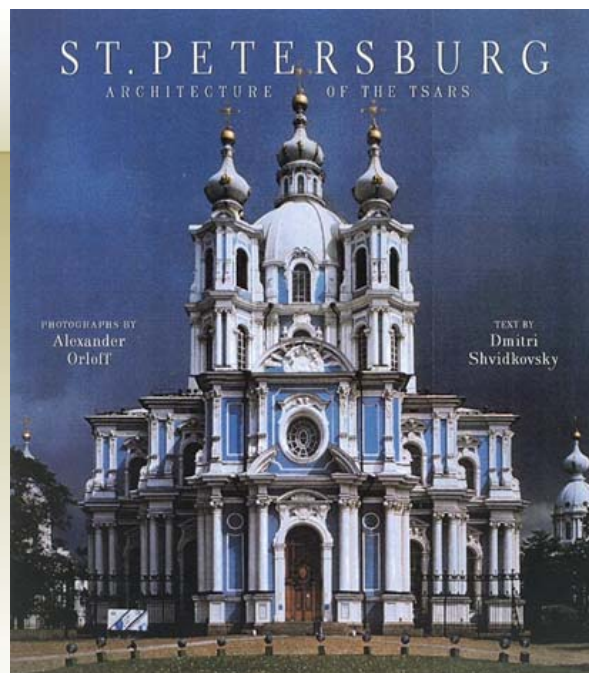


Versailles – Hall of Mirrors





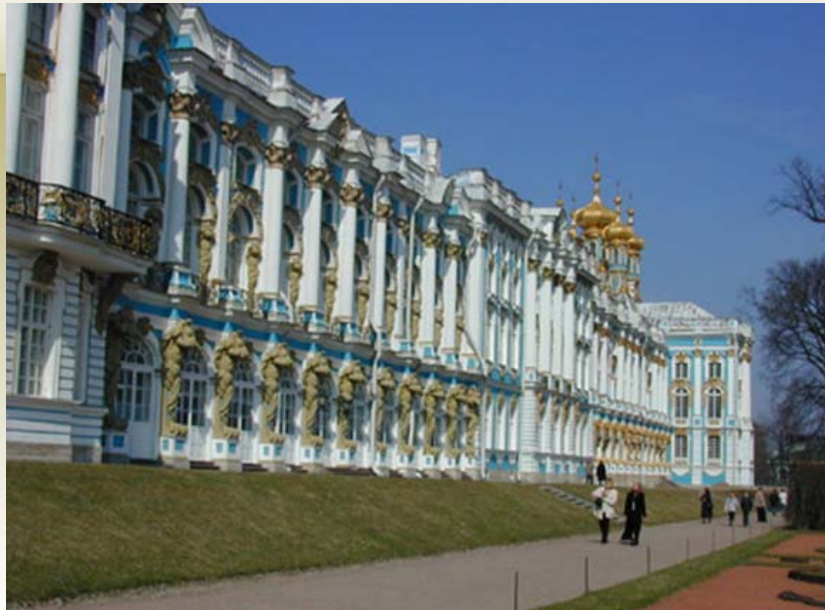
St. Petersburg,
one of the largest and
most influential cities
in 18th century Europe



The Winter Palace at St. Petersburg



Catherine The Great's Palace in Pushkin (1756)





AP European History

Entrance task: In what ways did baroque art & architecture reflect the Age of Absolutism

Today: Baroque art & architecture

Homework: Review Ch. 15

Test tomorrow